

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATESVILLE DIVISION
5:12-cv-72-RLV
(5:94-cr-22-RLV-1)

FILED
STATESVILLE, N.C.
MAR 11 2013
U.S. District Court
Western District of N.C.

DEXTER ANTONIO CAMPBELL,)
)
 Petitioner,)
)
Vs.)
)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
 Respondent.)

)

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, (Doc. No. 1), and on a Motion to Withdraw as Attorney by Leah Kane of the Federal Defenders Office, (Doc. No. 3). Petitioner moves this Court to vacate his conviction on the basis of the Fourth Circuit's en banc decision in United States v. Simmons, 649 F.3d 237 (4th Cir. 2011). Because Petitioner's motion is untimely, the Court will dismiss the motion to vacate.

I. BACKGROUND

On October 4, 1995, Petitioner pled guilty pursuant to a written plea agreement to knowingly possessing with intent to distribute a quantity of cocaine base, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1). (Crim. No. 5:94-cr-22, Doc. No. 20: Plea Agreement). Petitioner was designated as a Career Offender under U.S.S.G. § 4B1.1. On October 15, 1996, Petitioner was sentenced to 262 months' imprisonment. (Id., Doc. No. 28: Judgment).

Petitioner did not appeal. On June 8, 2012, Petitioner placed the instant motion to vacate in the prison mail system, and the motion was stamp-filed in this Court on June 11, 2012. In the motion, Petitioner argues that, under Simmons, none of his prior convictions qualified as felony

offenses for purposes of his career offender status. Pursuant to Standing Order by this Court, the Federal Defenders Office was assigned counsel for the purpose of determining whether Petitioner is entitled to Simmons relief. On February 22, 2013, after conducting an initial Simmons review, the Federal Defenders Office filed a motion to withdraw as counsel.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings provides that courts are to promptly examine motions to vacate, along with “any attached exhibits and the record of prior proceedings . . .” in order to determine whether the petitioner is entitled to any relief on the claims set forth therein. After examining the record in this matter, the Court finds that the argument presented by the Petitioner can be resolved without a response from the Government and without an evidentiary hearing based on the record and governing case law. See Raines v. United States, 423 F.2d 526, 529 (4th Cir. 1970).

III. DISCUSSION

Paragraph 6 of 28 U.S.C. § 2255, which applies to initial motions to vacate, provides generally for a one-year statute of limitations from the date on which a petitioner’s judgment becomes final. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(1). Here, Petitioner’s judgment became final when his time for filing an appeal expired, or ten days after his guilty plea on October 4, 1995. Since Petitioner did not file his Section 2255 motion to vacate until June 8, 2012, his motion is therefore subject to dismissal as untimely under Section 2255(f)(1), and none of the other time periods set forth under Section 2255(f) applies. Finally, even if the Court were to apply equitable tolling to Petitioner, he would still not be entitled to Simmons relief because he received a sentence that was within the statutory maximum sentence allowed. See United States v. Powell, 691 F.3d 554, 562 n.1 (4th Cir. 2012).

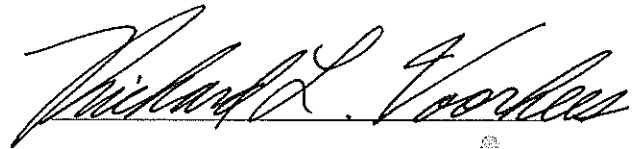
IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court dismisses Petitioner's Section 2255 petition as untimely.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, (Doc. No. 1), is **DENIED** and **DISMISSED** as untimely.
2. The Motion to Withdraw as Counsel, (Doc. No. 3), is **GRANTED**.
3. **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 and Section 2255 Cases, this Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c), a petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (when relief is denied on procedural grounds, a petitioner must establish both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right).

Signed: March 8, 2013



Richard L. Voorhees
United States District Judge

